UNITED
NATIONS

DP

Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/1991/29/Add.1
9 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-eighth session
3 - 21 June 1991, New York
Item 6 of the provisional agenda
UNFPA

S U P P O R T

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

REPORT ON THE PROPOSED UNFPA INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMME, 1992-1995

Report of the Executive Director

Summary

This report supplements document DP/1991/29, providing more detailed information on the five programmes that make up the intercountry programme: interregional programme and the regional programmes for sub-Saharan Africa, Arab States and Europe, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean. Following a brief overview of the current programme (1988-1991), each section provides details of the activities that will be undertaken in each of the principal programme areas in the proposed programme: maternal and child health and family planning; information, education and communication; basic data collection and analysis; population research, training and policy development; and special programmes.

CONTENTS

		Page
	INTRODUCTION	2
I.	PROPOSED INTERREGIONAL PROGRAMME, 1992 - 1995	2
II.	PROPOSED REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	7
III.	PROPOSED REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR ARAB STATES AND EUROPE.	11
IV.	PROPOSED REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	14
V.	PROPOSED REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	18

INTRODUCTION

1. The policy paper of which this is an addendum provides the Governing Council with an overview of the current intercountry programme (1988-1991), highlighting its achievements as well as its shortcomings, and presents a proposal for the intercountry programme for the 1992-1995 period, including a short section on each of the components of the programme: the interregional programme and the regional programmes for sub-Saharan Africa, Arab States and Europe, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The final section of the policy paper examines the financial implications of the proposed programme.

2. This report provides supplemental information on each of the five components that make up the intercountry programme. The first section of each component briefly reviews the current programme (1988-1991), providing financial data for comparative purposes. The second section provides details of the activities that will be undertaken in each of the principal programme areas in the proposed programme: maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP); information, education and communication (IEC); basic data collection and analysis; population research, training and policy development; and special programmes. The interregional programme and the four regional programmes are presented below. Information on the monitoring and coordination of the intercountry programme is provided in section III of the accompanying policy paper.

I. PROPOSED INTERREGIONAL PROGRAMME 1992-1995

3. The interregional programme consists of activities which, for reasons of efficiency and cost effectiveness, can best be carried out at a level more suited to collective expertise and actions. The programme thus is designed to respond to and/or anticipate needs common to several countries or regions and to supplement and strengthen country-level activities. As in the case of country activities, the ultimate goal of the interregional programme is to strengthen human resources and institution building at the national level so that developing countries may become self-reliant in identifying and meeting their population needs.

A. Overview of current programme

4. By the end of the four-year period 1988-1991, approximately $94.1 million will have been spent on interregional activities. Table 1 shows the budgetary distribution by programme area for the four years. Family planning claims the highest amount, $36.2 million (38.5 per cent), followed by population research, training and policy development, $26.3 million (27.9 per cent); IEC, $17.0 million (18.1 per cent); and special programmes, which includes women, population and development activities, $8.8 million (9.3 per cent). A relatively small portion of the interregional budget was allocated for data collection, $5.8 million (6.2 per cent), since such activities are covered mainly under country programmes.

TABLE 1. INTERREGIONAL PROGRAMME BY PROGRAMME AREA, 1988-1991

Programme area	1988-1991 ($US millions)	Per cent %
MCH/FP	36.2	38.5
Population research, training and policy development	26.3	27.9
Information, education and communication	17.0	18.1
Special programmes	8.8	9.3
Basic data collection	5.8	6.2
Total	94.1	100.0

5. Approximately four-fifths of the activities of the interregional programme were executed by United Nations agencies and organizations. The remaining portion was carried out by non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

B. Proposed programme

6. The main objectives of the proposed programme for 1992-1995 include: (a) upgrading the technical knowledge of those involved in different aspects of MCH/FP programmes through training; (b) widening the range and availability of safe contraceptives through continued support to contraceptive research; (c) integrating women into all aspects of population policies and programmes through the continued support to training and research activities dealing with various aspects of the tasks involved; (d) enhancing the quality of population data collection and analysis and rapidly disseminating the results; (e) improving the technical and analytical skills of those responsible for incorporating population in development planning through a greater emphasis on relevant training and exchange of experience; (f) addressing the complex problems involving population and environment by identifying intersectoral approaches required to assess, monitor and evaluate such problems; (g) identifying, through socio-cultural research, the most suitable types of IEC materials for specific situations and developing strategies for reaching specific target groups and for enhancing community participation; (h) strengthening the coordination among various United Nations agencies participating in different aspects and different levels of programming; and (i) enhancing the participation of NGOs in population activities.

7. The Executive Director proposes to allocate $111.6 million for interregional activities during the period 1992-1995. As indicated in table 2, which shows the breakdown of the budgetary resources in terms of programme areas, the largest share of the programmed resources, $43.5 million (39.0 per cent), will go to family planning. This is followed by population research, training and policy development, $28.6 million (25.6 per cent); IEC, $17.7 million (15.9 per cent); special programmes, $10.2 million (9.1 per cent); and data collection, $7.2 million (6.5 per cent). It should be noted that $4.4 million, or approximately 3.9 per cent of interregional funds, is kept in programme reserve.

TABLE 2. PROPOSED INTERREGIONAL PROGRAMME BY PROGRAMME AREA
1992-1995
($US millions)

Programme area	1992	1993	1994	1995	Total
MCH/FP	9.7	10.5	11.5	11.8	43.5
Population research, training and policy development	6.2	7.0	7.4	8.0	28.6
IEC	3.5	4.2	4.8	5.2	17.7
Special programmes	1.9	2.4	2.8	3.1	10.2
Basic data collection	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.6	7.2
Programme reserve	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	4.4
Total	23.3	26.6	29.8	31.9	111.6

8. The proposed interregional programme does not include technical advisory posts, as this is now part of the Fund's proposed Technical Support Services (TSS) arrangement, as presented in document DP/1991/35 and Corr.1. The reasons and justification for the budgetary allocations of the programme are provided in section III of the policy paper. The proposed interregional programme by sector is outlined in the following paragraphs.

9. Maternal and child health and family planning. The following main initiatives will receive UNFPA's assistance under the new interregional programme: (a) contraceptive research and development; (b) introduction and adaptation of new contraceptives; (c) improvement of MCH/FP services to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity; (d) research on adolescent reproductive health; and (e) operational research to improve management information and logistics systems, and consequently the supervision and evaluation of MCH/FP services.

10. With UNFPA support, several new contraceptive methods are under development: the NORPLANT II, a new two-rod subdermal contraceptive; the ST 1435, a progestin appropriate for lactating women; the levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine device (LNg-IUD) and the progesterone-releasing ring; the luteinizing hormone-releasing analog (LHRH-13), which offers possibilities for the development of implants for men; and several barrier methods with spermicide agents that may provide protection against sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) including HIV.

11. New or improved contraceptive methods are one of the key determinants in the success of family planning programmes. Thus, UNFPA interregional assistance to contraceptive research and development will continue to support the World Health Organization's Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction (WHO/HRP), the International Committee for Contraceptive Research (ICCR), and The Population Council. Although these are global programmes, scientists from developing countries are participating in them, as well as using local clinical facilities and laboratories.

12. While worldwide use of contraceptives has increased rapidly, acceptability rates still vary widely from country to country as well as from region to region. Among the factors impeding wider use of contraceptives are scarce information on methods, misperceptions about side effects, and unfounded rumours questioning the safety of contraceptive use. Increasing contraceptive options and availability thus requires such activities as developing educational materials, providing clinical training, conducting tests of contraceptives at local clinics and providing technical assistance.

13. During 1992-1995, UNFPA will continue to support The Population Council's efforts to extend NORPLANT to additional countries. The Fund will also support the Program for the Introduction and Adaptation of Contraceptive Technology (PIACT) in its endeavours to improve the availability, acceptance and continued use of new contraceptive methods in developing countries. PIACT will also explore further opportunities for and the feasibility of producing contraceptives locally.

14. To achieve the goal of reducing maternal mortality by half by the year 2000, reliable information on the current levels and patterns of maternal health is needed. Research on maternal mortality and morbidity, and on the quality of maternal health and family planning services, will provide a basis for formulating feasible and realistic programmes. Furthermore, in most developing countries more than one third of the maternal deaths are caused by complications of induced abortion, one of the most tragic consequences of inadequate access to family planning information and services. UNFPA will support a number of epidemiological studies in the area of maternal mortality and morbidity, to be coordinated by WHO. The scientific information collected will be integrated into a global database on maternal mortality and morbidity for use in programme and awareness-creation activities.

15. UNFPA will also support operational research aimed at developing new strategies for delivering family planning services to groups not normally targeted for such services -- non-pregnant women, adolescents and males. In addition, UNFPA will support activities in the area of adolescent reproductive health, in particular, the provision of guidelines and educational and training materials for use in counselling programmes on contraceptive services aimed at preventing unwanted pregnancies and STDs, including AIDS.

16. UNFPA will also support research on innovative ways and means to improve the interpersonal communication and counselling skills of health personnel in order to improve the effectiveness, acceptability and continuation of contraceptive use. WHO, The Population Council and Johns Hopkins University will assist in developing and testing appropriate methodologies and techniques. Moreover, the Fund will continue to support the development and updating of technical and managerial guidelines and training materials on MCH/FP. An evaluation of the use and effectiveness of such materials will be undertaken.

17. Information, education and communication. The thrust of UNFPA activities in the area of IEC will be to improve population communication strategies with a view to: (a) increasing the demand for contraceptives and use of family planning services; (b) ensuring greater political commitment to population policies; (c) increasing health education and interpersonal communication skills of health and family planning service providers; (d) enhancing the participation of people at the community level; (e) improving strategic planning and use of socio-cultural research to reach target audiences; (f) sharing experiences among training institutions; and (g) raising the level of technical competence of communications staff working in country projects.

18. The proposed programme, therefore, focuses on the creation of awareness and the provision of updated and reliable information in support of population activities at the country level. The Fund will continue to assist the population education and information activities conducted by UNESCO, including the production of didactic materials that can be adapted for use in a variety of settings and the development of techniques and methods to monitor their use. The programme will support efforts to develop specific techniques to help integrate population education into the curricula of primary and secondary schools, as well as of teacher training programmes and universities.

19. Through support to FAO, the interregional programme will further its efforts to integrate population concerns into the ongoing activities of agricultural extension, fishery and forestry programmes. Steps will be taken to identify methodologies that specifically address issues concerning rural populations. At the same time, ILO activities related to workers' education both in the formal and non-formal sectors will continue with support from the Fund. In this context, UNFPA support will focus on developing strategies to improve training and technical cooperation programmes. In the non-formal sector, the interregional programme will make extensive use of a number of NGOs to help improve the outreach of educational and awareness-creation activities, targeting out-of-school youth at the community level. In addition, the programme will provide support to such awareness-creation activities as conferences, workshops and meetings designed to promote the understanding and broad dissemination of results of UNFPA-funded research.

20. Support to publications and their world-wide distribution will continue in accordance with UNFPA's mandate to promote awareness of population issues in both developed and developing countries. Among these publications are Studies in Family Planning and Population and Development Review, produced by The Population Council; International Family Planning Perspectives, by the Alan Guttmacher Institute; and the Annual Review of Population Law, produced by Harvard University. In addition, publications prepared by the Fund as a means of providing and exchanging information on various aspects of population programmes will continue in the context of the proposed interregional programme. These include the Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World (annual) and the Guide to Sources of International Population Assistance (triennial). The Fund proposes that the annual State of World Population Report continue to serve as the vehicle for highlighting a particular aspect of population and as the catalyst for generating related activities at the national, regional and interregional levels, carried out, as appropriate, in cooperation with Governments, United Nations agencies and organizations, and NGOs.

21. Data collection and analysis. The overall goal of activities in this area is to enhance technical capability and capacity at the country level to utilize proven strategies, methodologies, concepts and approaches to collect, process, analyse and disseminate comprehensive, disaggregated (by gender, small area, age, socio-economic group, etc.) population data in a timely and cost-effective manner. Achieving this goal, however, requires the development of a new approach to providing technical assistance to developing countries in the area of data collection and analysis. This new approach should focus on finding solutions to specific problems rather than on addressing general themes in the area of data collection and analysis. The proposed programme, in consonance with government policies in this area, will promote the importance of maintaining vital statistics; develop methodologies and approaches to diagnose existing systems; develop "how to" manuals for addressing problems identified through the diagnostic surveys; and train staff in the use of the methods and approaches. The programme will also provide assistance to improve sampling techniques in population household surveys. Advances in personal computer (PC) software and hardware has changed the way demographers and government planners approach population questions. Therefore, UNFPA will optimize the use of micro-computers in project design. The purpose is two-fold: to

generate discussion and exchange of research results among developing countries; and to transfer knowledge on managing information to developing countries. Indeed, the development of an efficient management information system (MIS) for MCH/FP service statistics will improve the timeliness and retrievability of data and serve as decision-making tool in formulating and implementing family planning programmes.

22. Population research, training and policy development. UNFPA assistance to this area will focus on carrying out research and policy analysis; developing appropriate methodologies to assess, monitor and evaluate population and related issues; providing training for planners, economists, demographers and statisticians; exchanging information through seminars, workshops, and symposia; and disseminating information of proven strategies and evaluation techniques in data collection and processing.

23. In the area of population and environment, UNFPA will make use of several agencies that have the capacity, as well as mandate, to undertake research and to provide training and exchange information on ways to improve the interrelationship between human and natural resources. Joint activities are planned involving UNFPA and a number of United Nations agencies and organizations as well as NGOs. They include analysis of the relationship between population, environment and women's roles; the integration of population and environment factors into national development planning; the use of cartographic mapping with population overlays to identify ecologically endangered zones; the production of methodological guidebooks to integrate population concerns into national conservation strategies; and the organization of training courses on population and environment.

24. In the area of socio-cultural research, UNFPA will work closely with the United Nations regional commissions and with various NGOs (including universities) in undertaking activities to enhance the institutional capacities of developing countries to conduct socio-cultural research and provide related training. A key activity will be to identify certain national institutions to serve as training-cum-research centres at the regional level. UNFPA will also fund area studies to develop useful databases for formulating population policies and programmes in developing countries, again through specialized NGOs and universities.

25. To facilitate improved integration of population into development planning, UNFPA will complement regional and country-level activities by providing assistance to training in population and development at the interregional level. Through UNFPA's expanded Global Programme of Training in Population and Development, national policy makers, planners, economists and demographers will be trained in the conceptual, methodological and operational dimensions of incorporating population factors into socio-economic development planning. Research will be undertaken to develop the most appropriate methodologies for integrating population factors into development planning, through the United Nations, the ILO, and FAO; to devise conceptual, methodological and empirical approaches to collecting integrated statistics for population and development planning, through the United Nations and the ILO; to develop training materials, including case studies, success stories, manuals, handbooks and the like for global, regional and national training programmes, through the United Nations, the ILO, and selected NGOs; and to develop and use macro-economic modelling for assessing complementarity among population policies and other sectoral development policies, through the United Nations.

26. UNFPA will also provide support for research, training and information exchange on, inter alia, trends and structures of international migration, internal population distribution, household living arrangements of women, impact of increased contraceptive use on birth spacing and fertility, and the ageing of population.

27. Special programmes. This programme sector encompasses activities in the field of ageing, youth, and women, population and development. In the area of youth, the Fund will continue to support activities addressing the specific needs of this age group. It will include research on adolescent reproductive health and the development of specific communications programmes and activities for youth aimed at increasing the participation of youth in population programmes. The proposed communications programme, which will mobilize young people to serve as advocates of family planning, will distinguish between the needs of young married couples and those of younger adolescents and develop a set of appropriate messages around the theme(s) selected: delaying the birth of the first child; acting responsibly in terms of sexual behaviour; and preventing STDs and AIDS. Audio-visual and print

materials, together with a media package in the languages needed, are to be produced, after field testing by related UNFPA field offices, agencies and NGOs. This effort will build upon work begun in the previous cycle by WHO and FAO.

28. Rural youth have special needs. UNFPA intends to continue to support the development of population education materials specifically aimed at their needs, including the introduction of such materials with income-generating activities. Other activities to be undertaken include the further testing and adaptation of materials designed by FAO under the current interregional programme, which is taking place in selected countries in Africa and Latin America. This will be extended into Asian and Arab countries early in the programme cycle. This will include preparation of guidelines and materials for the personnel concerned.

29. The Governments of many developing countries are becoming increasingly concerned with the issue of ageing. The increasing numbers of people reaching old age have prompted many Governments to develop policies and plans addressing this group's special needs. In response to those needs the Fund will support research to be undertaken by United Nations agencies and organizations such as the ILO, the Population Division, and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), as well as by NGOs. Most of this research will focus on the ageing of populations and its relationship with socio-economic and demographic factors. The Fund will also continue to support training activities aimed at enhancing the understanding of policy makers and planners of the ageing and related issues and providing them with the know-how required for taking into account those issues in the context of development planning.

30. In the area of women, population and development, the Fund will continue its efforts to ensure that women's concerns are reflected in all aspects of population policies and programmes. UNFPA, convinced that effective family planning programmes have a positive bearing on the improvement of the health of women, particularly on lowering maternal and child mortality rates, and aware of the fact that improving the situation of women is closely correlated with fertility patterns, will continue its efforts to ensure that women participate in all aspects of family planning programmes and benefit from the results.

31. The activities proposed in this sector will be undertaken in accordance with UNFPA's strategy to strengthen the Fund's capacity to deal with issues concerning women, population and development, which was endorsed by the Council in decision 87/30. They will focus on implementing specific activities aimed at advancing the role and status of women, continuing research on a number of gender issues in the context of population and development, addressing socio-economic and cultural issues that are relevant to demographic factors, continuing training programmes and awareness-creation workshops to bring about a better understanding of the importance of gender-specific issues and the practical aspects of incorporating such issues in population programmes, and strengthening the technical capabilities of regional and interregional research and training institutions to enable them to incorporate gender issues in the context of their population and development work.

II. PROPOSED REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

A. Overview of current programme

32. It is estimated that expenditures for the UNFPA regional programme for sub-Saharan Africa will exceed, by $2 million, the $36.4 million approved by the Governing Council for 1988-1991 (see table 3). This is due primarily to increased demands for assistance to develop national skills in all programme areas and for technical backstopping of country programmes.

33. In line with the strategy for UNFPA assistance to sub-Saharan Africa (see document DP/1987/37), the regional programme has aimed at providing support to regional training activities, research, and information dissemination in all sectors. In implementing the programme, UNFPA collaborated closely with various United Nations agencies including the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), as well as with the Organization for African Unity (OAU), subregional, regional and international NGOs, and the World Bank.

TABLE 3. REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA BY PROGRAMME AREA, 1988-1991

Programme area	1988-1991 ($US millions)	Per cent %
MCH/FP	11.0	28.5
Information, education and communication	8.6	22.4
Population policy	7.4	19.1
Population dynamics	5.9	15.2
Basic data collection	4.1	10.7
Multisector activities	1.4	3.7
Special programmes	0.1	0.3
Total	38.5	100.0

34. The accompanying policy paper (DP/1991/29) highlights the achievements and shortcomings of the 1988-1991 regional programme and identifies the emerging needs that will be addressed in the 1992-1995 period. As indicated in that report, the 1988-1991 regional programme for sub-Saharan Africa made significant contributions in support of regional training designed to strengthen capacities of the countries of the region in the areas of demography, population policy formulation, MCH/FP and the organization of censuses and data analysis. Evaluations of UNFPA-supported regional demographic training activities at the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) and the Institut de Formation et Recherches Démographiques (IFORD) recommended changes in their academic and research programmes and an increase in the number of women involved in their programmes. Additional reviews of the progress made by the regional programme during the period indicate that further efforts have to be made at the regional level in: (a) training in IEC; (b) the transfer of appropriate skills to national staff to implement country programmes effectively; and (c) in research on the socio-cultural aspects of fertility management, adolescent sexuality and teen-age pregnancy; on the perceptions and attitudes of target audiences towards family planning; and on the methods for incorporating the interests and concerns of women into all population and related activities.

B. Proposed programme

35. For the 1992-1995 period, UNFPA proposes to provide $25.9 million to support regional activities in sub-Saharan Africa. This is about 39 per cent less than UNFPA's estimate for all critical substantive activities needed at the regional level to strengthen country-level population programmes and to encourage self-reliance. The distribution of this amount takes into account the experiences gained in the 1988-1991 programme, the constraints of country-level population activities and emerging needs in the region. Thus, 59.9 per cent, or about $15.5 million, will be for support to training activities; 24.6 per cent, about $6.4 million, to research; 12.4 per cent, $3.2 million, for information exchange and dissemination activities; and 3.1 per cent as reserve for urgent, but unforeseen needs. In terms of programme areas, 23.6 per cent ($6.1 million) will be channelled to MCH/FP; 22.4 per cent ($5.8 million) to IEC; 27.8 per cent ($7.2 million) to basic data collection; 21.2 per cent ($5.5 million) to population policy; 1.9 per cent ($0.5 million) to special programmes; and 3.1 per cent ($0.8 million) in programme reserve (see table 4).

TABLE 4. PROPOSED REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA BY PROGRAMME AREA, 1992-1995
($US millions)

Programme area	1992	1993	1994	1995	Total
Basic data collection	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	7.2
MCH/FP	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	6.1
IEC	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	5.8
Population research, training and policy development	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.1	5.5
Special programmes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
Programme reserve	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
Total	7.0	6.6	6.3	6.0	25.9

36. Maternal and child health and family planning. In view of high maternal and infant mortality and fertility rates in the sub-Saharan Africa region, UNFPA supports at least one MCH/FP project in each country. These projects face similar and various managerial and operational problems which, in the interest of cost-effectiveness and efficiency, will continue to be addressed at the regional level. As indicated in the policy paper, the thrust of this support will be on training, action-oriented research and the dissemination of research results through seminars and workshops. UNFPA will therefore continue to assist the Regional Training Programme in Mauritius to meet the growing demand for trainers of all levels of MCH/FP personnel. Support will also be provided to the University of Montreal and Laval University, in Canada, for training in the management of MCH/FP programmes and in providing communications support for such programmes. The regional programme will also support regional, subregional and national institutes such as the Centre Africain d'Etudes Superieures en Gestion (CESAG) in Senegal, the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI) in the United Republic of Tanzania, the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA) in Ghana and the Centre for Applied Research on Population and Development (CERPOD) in Mali to enable them to cater to region-specific training needs in MCH/FP management and in MCH/FP management information systems and logistics.

37. Support to research activities received minimal attention in the regional programme in the past. However, since such activities are often more effectively carried out at the regional level -- in particular those used for cross-national comparison and for information exchange -- UNFPA will increase its support to this area through collaboration with several organizations. For example, UNFPA will collaborate with the World Bank, the Pan African Association of Anthropologists, The Population Council and the ILO in their efforts to undertake and increase national capacities for research into the socio-cultural determinants of fertility regulation, the factors affecting the operation and success of family planning at the community level and attitudes towards family size. UNFPA will also support WHO in carrying out research relating to the type of services and training required to deal with adolescent sexuality and fertility and to the levels and determinants of maternal mortality in Africa within the context of the Safe Motherhood Initiative.

38. Information, education and communication. The UNFPA/Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) review referred to in the policy paper has shown that only 11 per cent of those charged with directing IEC programmes have had formal training. The focus in the proposed programme in this area therefore will be on regional and subregional training activities to strengthen management capacities. UNFPA will attempt to remedy the situation through joint efforts with the Kenya Institute of Mass Communication and an as yet undetermined francophone institute, both of which will promote training for non-formal IEC programmes, and with UNESCO,

which will identify and strengthen two African institutes to undertake training for in-school population education managers. Both training activities will concentrate on programme design and management, needs assessment, message development, curriculum and materials development, and monitoring and evaluation. Additionally, UNFPA will provide support to the Pan African News Agency (PANA) to arrange for the training of journalists and radio/television media specialists in integrating population education into the print and broadcast media. This training will be offered at such institutes as the Institutes of Mass Communication in Kenya and Cameroon and the Ghana Institute of Journalism. The programme will also, in collaboration with ECA, seek to find the best ways to respond to the population information needs of the region. However, this will require resources beyond that provided through the regional programme. To support the above efforts, the programme will support the establishment of two clearing-houses for IEC materials -- one in Nairobi, Kenya, and one in Dakar, Senegal.

39. The proposed regional programme will pay special attention to adolescent health problems through support to the international Scouting Association to improve the accessibility of family planning information and services for youth. In collaboration with ECA and the Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, UNFPA will continue to provide support through the regional programme, respectively, to organize, in 1992, the African Population Conference in preparation for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development and to convene meetings of African Parliamentarians to sensitize them to population and development issues.

40. Basic data collection, analysis and research. Although UNFPA assistance has helped to train many nationals in demography and related fields and to carry out numerous data collection activities, there is still a general lack of technical skills in such areas as data analysis, cartography, and sampling techniques. To continue to improve the capacities of countries in these areas, UNFPA support to ECA will involve the backstopping of RIPS and IFORD to enable them to respond effectively to regional needs, taking into account the restructuring recommendations of the evaluation missions. In line with these recommendations, member states of RIPS and IFORD will increasingly assume financial responsibilities for these institutions. UNFPA will accordingly reduce the extent of its support.

41. In collaboration with other organizations such as ECA, bilateral donors and NGOs, UNFPA will launch the Africa Survey Programme during the 1992-1995 period. The programme will identify gaps in data and help build the capacities of countries to undertake surveys and analyse data. The survey results will be disseminated through workshops and used to help establish regional and subregional databanks with the aim of improving population and socio-economic planning in Africa. Two UNFPA technical advisers will be assigned to assist with the implementation of the Survey Programme, and other technical advisory services will be sought from bilateral donors and NGOs. The regional programme will also support the Union pour l'Etude de la Population Africain (UEPA) so that it can continue research on such issues as urbanization and migration. The findings of the research will serve as inputs for policy formulation and programme development.

42. Population research, training and policy development. Some of the bottlenecks encountered during the current programme will be addressed through collaborative activities with various United Nations organizations, including ECA, as well as the OAU, NGOs and universities. In addition to supporting training activities at RIPS and IFORD, UNFPA will continue its assistance, through ECA, to CERPOD, for research and training in the Sahel region in population policy and population and development, and to the Institut Africain de Développement Economique (IDEP), to expand to nine months its training programme aimed at developing human resources and integrating population and development.

43. The possibility of decentralizing the Fund's Global Programme of Training in Population and Development to other African training institutes will also be explored. Training activities will be targeted to the staffs of population planning units and sectoral ministries.

44. As part of its collaboration with the World Bank, UNFPA will assign an economist-demographer as an adviser to the World Bank's Social Dimensions of Adjustment Unit to ensure the integration of population into the World Bank's research and training efforts in structural adjustment.

45. In view of the increasing concerns with the environment, UNFPA will assist the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in organizing a regional conference on population and the environment. Furthermore, research on population and land-carrying capacity will be undertaken with FAO.

46. Through support to the population activities of the OAU, UNFPA will continue to sensitize and mobilize African Governments to formulate national population and development policies and design appropriate implementation strategies. Through consultant services, UNFPA will support ECA in carrying out selected studies under the ECA work programme.

47. Special programmes. The regional programme will give attention to incorporating women's concerns into all UNFPA-funded activities. UNFPA will also initiate, together with the ILO, activities to monitor the status of women in Africa. While continuing its support to the Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA) to provide training to women in the management, supervision and evaluation of family planning programmes, UNFPA will seek to transfer such training to African institutes.

III. PROPOSED REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE ARAB STATES AND EUROPE

A. Arab States

48. The 1988-1991 regional programme in the Arab region was designed to complement and strengthen country-level activities through two main components: specialized regional advisers to provide technical backstopping and training; and a programme of activities to address common constraints facing population programmes in the Arab countries. By the end of the programme period, approximately $15.2 million will have been expended at the regional level -- $6.9 million for the regional advisers and $8.3 million for the regional programme of activities (see table 5).

TABLE 5. REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE ARAB STATES AND EUROPE BY PROGRAMME AREA, 1988-1991

Programme area	1988-1991 ($US millions)	Per cent %
Information, education and communication	5.3	34.9
Population dynamics	3.8	25.0
MCH/FP	2.9	19.1
Population policy	1.5	9.9
Basic data collection	0.8	5.5
Special programmes	0.7	4.6
Multisector activities	0.2	1.0
Total	15.2	100.0

49. The 1988-1991 regional programme helped achieve positive results. In the area of population data collection, a sound regional effort with substantive contributions from The Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND), the League of Arab States, UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA resulted in a state-of-the-art conceptual, empirical and analytical framework for collecting, analysing, disseminating and utilizing socio-economic, demographic and health information. Internationally known as the Pan Arab Project for Child and Maternal Development (PAPCHILD), the project is making available important information on MCH/FP that is being used in formulating sound population policies and programmes including, for first time in the countries in

the Gulf, those related to maternal health. Coupled with the project to establish a Population Research Unit at the League of Arab States, the PAPCHILD project has contributed positively to the debate on population policies, giving them visibility and attention. This is being supported by political leaders who are voicing their concern about population and related issues including the role of women in development. The regional programme has also contributed to the growing recognition in the region of family planning (termed child spacing in some countries) as an important health measure.

50. A project at Al-Azhar University in Cairo has produced a publication entitled "The Legacy of Family Planning in Islam" and spurred religious debate about the role of religion in family planning. This project, along with associated efforts in the area of IEC, has helped to soften religious leaders' resistance to family planning. In fact, religious leaders are now increasingly supporting the use of contraceptives for child spacing and for improving the health of mothers and children. While experiencing some gains, much remains to be done in terms of improving the status of women, which has been shown to have a positive impact on family planning practices, and involving women and women's organizations in population and development activities.

51. A continuous review and assessment of population programmes has shown that, despite these positive developments, there remains a need to capitalize on these gains and strengthen them further. There is also a need to improve the quality and management of MCH/FP programmes and enhance the relevance and effectiveness of family planning messages, particularly those related to the role and status of women in the society.

Proposed programme

52. For the 1992-1995 period, UNFPA proposes to provide $10.7 million to support regional activities in the Arab States and Europe. This proposal takes into account experiences gained in the 1988-1991 programme, subregional differences in the Arab region, constraints with country-level population activities and emerging needs in the Arab region and in Central and Eastern Europe. The regional programme will complement the direct support to country-level activities by: (a) developing workable population strategies for the region(s) as a whole; (b) developing appropriate solutions to observed constraints common to the countries; and (c) strengthening and building on the initiatives of the 1988-1991 programme. Distribution of resources is provided in table 6. In addition, technical support will be provided by 17 regional advisers under the proposed TSS arrangement at an estimated cost of $10.2 million for the period 1992-1995 (see document DP/1991/35 and Corr.1).

TABLE 6. PROPOSED REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE ARAB STATES AND EUROPE BY PROGRAMME AREA, 1992-1995
($US millions)

Programme area	1992	1993	1994	1995	Total
Basic data collection	0.60	0.80	0.80	0.60	2.80
Population policy	0.60	0.70	0.64	0.82	2.76
MCH/FP	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50	1.80
IEC	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	1.80
Special programmes	0.20	0.30	0.50	0.54	1.54
Total	2.10	2.60	2.94	3.06	10.70

53. Maternal and child health and family planning. One of the major constraints in the area of MCH/FP in the Arab region has been a lack of data and information that could enable Governments to improve the management of their family planning services. Logistics and management information systems need to be developed throughout the region to improve planning, monitoring and impact assessment. Personnel from selected Arab

/...

countries will be trained through a regional training programme with the aim of institutionalizing at the country-level the development and establishment of national MIS systems. The country-level projects will be backstopped by the regional team MIS expert. Skills in family planning counselling also need to be strengthened in the Arab region. The regional training of trainers will be conducted with the assistance of an NGO.

54. Information, education and communication. Audience research for the development of appropriate family planning messages is required in the Arab region. NGOs from the region will undertake research and elaborate the guidelines for design of messages and the development of training modules.

55. UNFPA will continue to promote the importance of population issues in the region through its assistance for the elaboration and dissemination of regional publications prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). Furthermore, to enhance awareness among policy makers and programme managers in the Arab region, subregional training in how to conduct socio-cultural research is planned. This will ultimately result in country-level surveys and studies, with the technical assistance of an anthropologist/social psychologist as member of the regional IEC team.

56. Basic data collection and analysis. In 1989, the PAPCHILD comprehensive survey was launched in six countries with the support of UNFPA, AGFUND, UNICEF, WHO and the League of Arab States, covering household socio-economic, demographic and health information including that on maternal care, maternity history, child care. The survey also recorded pertinent information on communities' sanitation and sewage systems, schools, health clinics, and so on. This major undertaking was the first of its kind at the regional level and enjoyed full support and commitment from the League of Arab States. The Fund will continue to support the expansion of the PAPCHILD survey to other countries in the region.

57. Population research, training and policy development. Analysis of data and population research will be supported at the intercountry level in the Arab region through UNFPA support to the Population Research and Study Unit of the League of Arab States. This Unit was established to assist countries in developing their population policies and to integrate them into their development plans and programmes. Its activities include the collection, assessment, processing, storage and retrieval of population data, which will be greatly enriched by the results of the PAPCHILD survey; the compilation/production of bibliographic abstracts, a population multi-lingual thesaurus, a directory of Arab demographers, and an inventory of population projects in the region; the strengthening of the League's library and reference centre; and the expansion of training activities.

58 UNFPA will continue to support the International Islamic Centre for Population and Research at Al-Azhar University in Cairo, Egypt, so that it can maintain its sensitization/training programme on Islam and family planning.

59. Special programmes. Research has determined that the status of women is the single most important determinant of fertility levels. In the Arab region, UNFPA expects to fund jointly with UNDP, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and AGFUND a regional centre to develop and implement programmes of training, research, information, and communications and to provide advisory services on issues related to women, the family and development. The Fund also proposes to continue to support the management and evaluation training programmes for women conducted by CEDPA until the proposed regional research centre is established.

60. A regional training project to establish women's databases in several Arab countries will be based on an interregional project executed by the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development and the United Nations Statistical Office and funded by UNFPA over the past few years. The regional courses will be followed by individual country projects. A similar women's database project will also be supported in the Europe region. Since the participating institutions are more likely to contribute and absorb most of the costs associated with training activities, UNFPA regional assistance would be modest.

B. Europe

61. The 1988-1991 regional programme in Europe consists of three projects executed by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and two projects by the Europe Regional Office of WHO, which include a backstopping project for MCH/FP programmes in the Europe region and the publication of "Entre Nous, the European Family Planning Magazine".

62. With UNFPA assistance, a Population Activities Unit was established at ECE. The Unit's activities focused on the promotion of fertility and family surveys, integration of population policies and socio-economic policies, and research on the economic and social consequences of changing population structures. ECE will organize an expert group meeting in July 1991 to exchange information and experience on migration and to help identify critical areas for related operational research.

Proposed programme

63. During the next cycle (1992-1995), WHO-Europe will continue to provide support and backstopping to country-level MCH/FP programmes in Central and Eastern Europe. In addition, project requests have been prepared to train medical and para-medical personnel in family planning counselling, with special reference to service providers in Central and Eastern Europe; to help develop a standardized approach to compiling family planning indicators; and to undertake an adolescent reproductive health survey to be followed by in-country training. UNFPA's continued support to "Entre-Nous" is also being requested.

64. Further assistance to ECE is required for storing data and sharing information on fertility and family surveys. These surveys are the only internationally coordinated Europe-wide efforts to collect and analyse such data in the 1990s. The programme will also continue to support the current project on integrating population policies into economic and social policies. ECE will convene technical meetings to discuss the status of this integration. In this effort, ECE has expressed its wish to work closely with the National Institute for Population Research (Italy) and the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute.

65. Another study led by ECE will focus on the demographic characteristics and social and economic conditions of the elderly. The research, to be carried out in a comparative perspective, will make use of sample surveys to be drawn from the national population censuses taken in or around 1990.

66. Trainees from Central and Eastern Europe will be given training in demographic analysis at the Master's level, to be administered by ECE in collaboration with training institutions in Europe. Special attention will further be given to a meeting on international migration, to be organized under ECE auspices, as well as to in-depth population studies for the region, again in close collaboration with national demographic centres in Europe.

67. A sound information/communication campaign is needed throughout Central and Eastern Europe to promote receptiveness to family planning, as opposed to abortion, to achieve the desired family size. UNFPA will request an NGO to assist in upgrading the skills of and equip audio-visual and print-medium professionals in these countries. Based on audience research, training modules will be developed and annual meetings held.

68. Under another innovative project, UNESCO's modules on sex education in schools will be adapted to the needs of Central and Eastern European countries through a regional workshop. This will be followed by national workshops, at which appropriate curricula will be developed. To establish women's databases in these countries, DTCD and the United Nations Statistical Office will be assisting in regional seminars and workshops, to be followed-up with country-level activities.

IV. PROPOSED REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

69. Support of country programmes remains the guiding principle and overall objective for the proposed intercountry programme for the Asia and Pacific region for the period 1992-1995. In this connection, the principal means for implementing the programme will continue to be the United Nations specialized agencies, including the

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) along with regional population institutes and NGOs. From the substantive point of view, the regional programme is designed to address issues and problems that are common to several countries. Activities include carrying out research and analysis of pertinent issues and trends; developing methodologies, curricula and prototype materials; training trainers and disseminating information. In addition, support at the regional level plays an important role in drawing attention to emerging population issues and in continually reinforcing the commitment of policy and decision makers to population concerns.

A. Financial overview of current programme

70. During the period 1988-1991, the UNFPA regional programme in Asia and the Pacific amounted to $27.6 million. Approximately 47.4 per cent ($13.1 million) went to IEC activities, followed by 24.3 per cent to family planning activities and 21.5 per cent to population dynamics. The remaining 6.9 per cent went to population policies and programmes (2.9 per cent), special programmes (2.2 per cent) and multisectoral activities (1.8 per cent) (see table 7).

TABLE 7. REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC BY PROGRAMME AREA, 1988-1991

Programme area	1988-1991 ($US millions)	Per cent %
Information, education and communication	13.1	47.4
MCH/FP	6.7	24.3
Population dynamics	5.9	21.4
Population policies and programmes	0.8	2.9
Special programmes	0.6	2.2
Multisectoral activities	0.5	1.8
Total	27.6	100.0

B. Proposed programme

71. In view of the limited resources available for the regional programme, there is a need to concentrate interventions on those areas that are considered to be of widespread importance, such as:

(a) Improving the effectiveness of family planning programmes, by upgrading the quality of services, strengthening programme management and conducting operations research as well as improving the effectiveness of IEC support;

(b) Promoting of the integration of population factors into national planning through advocacy among policy makers and developing and refining techniques and tools to facilitate such integration;

(c) Increasing awareness of the complex interrelationships between population, the environment, resources and development and developing strategies to achieve sustainable development;

(d) Developing national capabilities in population programme planning, management and evaluation through critical assessment of the status quo and the development of appropriate training programmes.

In achieving these objectives, particular attention will be paid to highlighting issues of concern to the status and well-being of women and to promoting the full integration of women into the mainstream of development efforts.

The programme will also emphasize the involvement of women in designing, implementing and assessing population activities. The proposed programme will address the major programme areas of UNFPA: MCH/FP, IEC, basic data collection and analysis, population research and policy development, and special programmes.

72. The proposed regional programme for the Asia and Pacific region by programme area for the period 1992-1995 is as follows:

TABLE 8. PROPOSED REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC BY PROGRAMME AREA, 1992-1995
($US millions)

Programme area	1992	1993	1994	1995	Total
MCH/FP	1.10	1.20	1.65	1.95	5.90
Population research, training and policy development	0.55	0.75	0.90	1.20	3.40
IEC	0.80	0.90	1.20	1.30	4.20
Special programmes	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.90
Basic data collection	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.60
Programme reserve	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.20	1.00
Total	3.00	3.60	4.40	5.00	16.00

73. Maternal and child health and family planning. In the MCH/FP sector, several multi-country studies are planned to address such issues as the socio-cultural aspects of family planning acceptance; the unmet needs for family planning among adolescents; the mobilization of community resources for family planning; and ways of integrating family planning into health programmes, especially through primary health care. There is a need for training health care providers in family planning communications at the regional level.

74. In order to improve the quality and efficacy of family planning service delivery, the following initiatives are proposed: (a) training in the logistics of service delivery, including procurement and distribution of supplies; (b) development of indicators for quality control in family planning services; (c) improvement of programme management through training programmes for programme supervisors and implementors; and (d) development methodologies to strengthen national capacities in management information systems for MCH/FP.

75. Family planning programmes in the Asia and Pacific region are by far the world's largest consumers of contraceptives globally, and UNFPA has traditionally been one of the largest donors in this area. In order to provide a forum for the exchange of experiences, viewpoints and technical knowledge concerning contraceptive commodities, UNFPA will organize a conference on promoting contraceptive self-reliance in Asia during this programme period. Participants will include country representatives, multilateral and multi-bilateral donors, private-sector representatives and selected technical experts. The meeting is expected to facilitate a better understanding of conditions and options for producing contraceptives locally and to identify steps that can be taken to help countries to move towards contraceptive self-reliance. Participants will also discuss the role that external assistance and the private sector can play in this process.

76. In view of the fact that many countries in the region have predominantly young populations, the regional programme will support activities designed to encourage and expand involvement of youth and youth organizations in family planning. This will complement efforts to target youths with population education and encourage them to take a more active role in defining and communicating family planning messages.

77. Another aim of the proposed regional programme is to promote the greater involvement of males in family planning and to encourage them to assume a more active role in responsible parenthood. This will require, among other things, an examination of the issue of male responsibility for family planning in different socio-cultural settings, in particular the role of men as family planning advocates, family planning practitioners and decision makers in family welfare. There is also a need to enhance the role of NGOs in promoting population programmes and to facilitate greater co-ordination and involvement of NGO's and Governments in the execution of these programmes.

78. Information, education and communication. In an effort to address the lack of communication support of population policies and programmes in many countries in the region, the regional programme will provide support for a critical assessment of communications activities with a view to identifying gaps in coverage and recommending ways to address such gaps. In this connection, a regional seminar will be organized to examine appropriate family planning communication strategies and to facilitate technical exchange in this area. The regional programme will, in particular, focus on developing family planning communication skills among health care providers in order to make up-to-date and accurate information concerning method options and effectiveness more widely accessible. Activities will include the development of relevant curricula and materials and the dissemination of information on AIDS. With respect to communication support for integrated population programmes, the regional programme is particularly well suited to develop methodologies and protocols for research.

79. The regional programme will continue to provide support for the population education clearing-house at UNESCO, as well as related activities such as the translation and assessment of materials and the development of prototype information and education materials. The programme will also support training aimed at improving the management of population education programmes.

80. In the area of population information, UNFPA proposes to continue to support the Regional Population Information Centre and Databank at ESCAP, as well as efforts to develop subregional information networks, e.g., among the members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) and in the South Pacific Commission (SPC). The regional programme will use these networks to ensure that population issues, including problems relating to urbanization, are covered in print, broadcast and non-broadcast media. There is a need, therefore, to sensitize journalists and media personnel on the impact of population processes on development and to strengthen their skills in integrating population content into their work. This will be done through regional-level training courses and workshops/seminars.

81. Basic data collection and population research and policy development. A majority of countries in the Asia and Pacific region will conduct censuses between 1990 and 2000. The regional programme will support preparations for such censuses, providing assistance for technical meetings relating to censuses and demographic and population data analysis. ESCAP will execute projects in this sector.

82. A major thrust of UNFPA support in the area of population and policy development will be to further develop human and institutional resources in monitoring and evaluating population policies and to conduct policy research so as to build up the base of knowledge on and create guidelines for the integration of population and development planning. In this connection, special attention will be given to developing training programmes aimed at improving policy analysis and at promoting self-reliance at the grass-roots level in population planning and environmental control. The regional programme will also seek to meet the continuous need to build up the pool of human resources conversant with basic principles of demography as well as with demographic techniques in macro-planning. Towards this end, continued support will be provided for the fellowship programmes at the International Institute for Population Sciences and for the Population Studies Programme at the University of the South Pacific.

83. The Fund's support to intercountry activities will include holding an Asia and Pacific conference on population in 1992 (preparatory to the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development), conducting continuous research on socio-cultural aspects of family planning programmes, mobilizing community support to

population programmes, and strengthening the regional population information network. Additional research activities will focus on the linkages between population and the environment; rural-urban migration; analysis and impact of population policy on demographic trends and the gender-sensitizing of demographic statistics. The findings of such research will be disseminated to policy makers and legislators in order to heighten political commitment to integrating population issues into development policy. Towards this end, organizations and parliamentary groups that have direct access to policy makers will continue to receive support for their efforts to promote and sustain political interest in population and related activities. Despite the rapid urbanization in many countries, it still remains a fact that most of the population in the region lives in rural areas. UNFPA proposes to support the development of methodologies and the dissemination of information to promote the incorporation of population factors in integrated rural development programmes.

84. There is a need for training programmes to develop skills in programme planning, management and administration. Such programmes have as their objective the creation of self-reliance to design, administer and evaluate population programmes. Agencies which will execute projects in this sector include ILO, ESCAP, FAO, the International Council on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP), CEDPA, the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP), and the World Assembly of Youth (WAY), among others.

85. Special programmes and multisectoral activities. In an effort to highlight gender issues in the formulation as well as implementation of population policies, the regional programme will support research on the impact of population policies on the status of women and vice versa. Such research is important because, historically, there has been little involvement of women in the formulation of population policies. This is due in part to the very limited participation of women in legislative bodies, even though women are generally the main targets of such policies.

86. One of the most significant developments of the twentieth century has been the dramatic increase in the number and proportion of the elderly population. In the next three decades, the age profile of the world's population is projected to become markedly older, mainly as a result of changes in fertility and mortality. This demographic transition will proceed more rapidly in developing regions than it did in the developed regions and will involve larger absolute numbers. Many countries in Asia are now in the midst of this transition. The regional programme will therefore support activities leading to the development of appropriate policies to deal with the consequences of population ageing.

87. There is an ongoing need to increase the participation of youth in discussions of population, environment and development problems and to involve them at an early age. A regional workshop to inform, educate and motivate youth leaders is therefore considered to be essential.

V. PROPOSED REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

A. Overview of current programme

88. During the period 1988-1991, the UNFPA regional programme in Latin America and the Caribbean amounted $21.8 million (see table 9). Approximately 44.4 per cent of this amount went to population research and policy development; this was followed by family planning at 23.1 per cent; IEC at 22.0 per cent; basic data collection at 6.3 per cent; and special programmes at 4.2 per cent.

TABLE 9. REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN BY PROGRAMME AREA, 1988-1991

Programme area	1988-1991 (US$ millions)	Per cent %
Population research and policy development	9.7	44.4
MCH/FP	5.0	23.1
IEC /	4.8	22.0
Basic data collection	1.4	6.3
Special programmes	0.9	4.2
Total	21.8	100.0

89. In the area of MCH/FP, regional assistance has helped promote the acceptance of family planning as an essential component of primary health care and the understanding that women's health cannot be completely safeguarded without proper counselling and services that permit the spacing of childbearing. All countries of the region now provide family planning, though in many countries these services are not available everywhere, nor are they of adequate quality. The regional programme has permitted the adaptation and development of methodologies and guidelines for training medical and other personnel to support service delivery; to conduct research into issues and problem areas such as adolescent reproductive health, sex education and maternal mortality; and to help policy setting and programme planning in countries. Activities have also been undertaken in the area of service management, and the countries of the region share the concern that good management and evaluation practices are the backbone of quality and efficient services.

90. In the IEC area, regional activities have provided guidance to countries for the integration of population education contents into the curricula of primary and secondary schools and into programmes for teacher training. In particular, the programme has supported the production of technical guides to assist teachers in the presentation of population subjects and the elaboration of thematic guides relevant to population and family/community welfare. The programme has also helped to establish documentation systems and databases and has supported numerous activities to promote understanding of specific population issues and family planning as well as to raise awareness of policy makers and planners of the linkages of population to other goals for socio-economic development.

91. Activities in the area of basic data collection have aimed at developing and improving computer-based methodologies and programmes to collect and process data and at providing training to accompany the widespread utilization of these methodologies. Of note is the now widely used software programme for Retrieval of Small Area Statistics and Maps (REDATAM) that provides access to population and housing census data for small areas. The regional programme, through training in census-related activities, has sought to strengthen existing national capacities in specific tasks of data collection to help countries become self-reliant in this area.

92. Support to population research and policy development has, through training courses in demography and in population and development, enhanced understanding of population as it relates to development and increased planners' practical knowledge of how to integrate population into the processes of policy formulation and operational planning. The regional programme has supported a number of fellowships for specialization in the population area and provided policy makers, technicians and others involved in population and family planning programmes the opportunity to meet and exchange ideas and experiences. A variety of research has permitted a better understanding of population phenomena and the clarification of conceptual bases, as well as the development of approaches and methodologies to apply this knowledge in different countries of the region.

93. Regional activities have given considerable attention to special groups such as women and youth. For women, activities in several areas have addressed their productive and particularly their reproductive roles and the actions needed to enhance their role and status in society and in the development process. For example, the programme has provided women with training in management, programme formulation and evaluation, and family planning. Activities for youth and adolescents have focused on expanding the teaching of sex education and promoting responsible reproductive behaviour, especially in light of the increased incidence of teen-age pregnancy and the spread of STDs and AIDS.

B. Proposed programme

94. Under the Fund's proposed successor arrangements to agency support costs (see document DP/1991/35 and Corr.1), intercountry advisory services, which are now provided as part of intercountry activities, will be separate from the intercountry programme and provided by country programme technical support teams. The regional programme for Latin America and the Caribbean will exclude support to the English-speaking Caribbean subregion since this will be provided under the programme for that subregion, which is also being submitted to the current session of the Governing Council for its approval (document DP/FPA/CP/78).

95. UNFPA proposes to provide $13.8 million to support regional activities in Latin America and the Caribbean for the period 1992-1995. This assistance will cover activities under the Fund's various programme areas and includes a programme reserve of $1.4 million to be programmed in due course for activities yet unforseen but needed to complement or to strengthen the proposed programme.

96. Under the proposed regional programme, concerted effort will be made to link activities to specific problem areas and particularly to use this approach to respond to needs and priorities in countries' population programmes. The proposed distribution of resources by sector (see table 10) takes into account the experience gained in the 1988-1991 programme and the conclusions of a review of current and emerging needs.

TABLE 10. PROPOSED REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN BY PROGRAMME AREA, 1992 - 1995
(US$ millions)

Programme area	1992	1993	1994	1995	Total
MCH/FP	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	4.4
Population research training and policy development	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.1
IEC	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.9
Special programmes	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.2
Basic data collection	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
Programme reserve	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4
Total	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.8	13.8

97. The analysis of the situation in the region revealed that, while every country now provides family planning and some countries have made remarkable advances and commitments to population activities, the topics of population and family planning are still somewhat controversial. IEC activities for family planning need to be increased as well as training to enhance quality of care. The knowledge of population and population relationships accumulated in previous programmes must be consolidated, analysed and disseminated, and special efforts are required to generate a clearer understanding and a stronger political commitment. The trend in countries of the region to decentralize also requires support to give them proper tools to analyse regional situations and to conduct decentralized training and programming. In addition, to improve outreach, new channels for the provision of

population information and services must be identified and methodologies and materials for audience-specific programming must be refined.

98. The strategy of the proposed programme will focus on three main areas: (a) serving as a catalyst in addressing new and emerging critical issues as well as unresolved issues identified in the past that are better dealt with at the regional, rather than at the country level; (b) exchanging experiences and information among countries; and (c) training trainers in different areas so that they can in turn train others in their countries.

99. Maternal and child health and family planning. While there have been improvements in all countries of the region, maternal and infant morbidity and mortality remain high. There are, in addition, rising concerns with the increasing rates of teen-age and unwanted pregnancies, and with the need to promote more aggressively the notion of reproductive health among youth, including prevention of STDs and HIV/AIDS. UNFPA provides support to most countries of the region to expand the coverage and improve the quality of their MCH/FP services. The activities of the regional programme will work towards making these services more efficient by providing training for service staff and improving the delivery and management of reproductive health care and family planning services. In these areas, UNFPA will collaborate with the World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO) as well as with other competent organizations from the region. The programme will also seek to enhance community involvement in support of government efforts in women's health and family planning and to draw attention to emerging concerns, such as environmental health. UNFPA will also help organize seminars and meetings to exchange experience and information in order to capture and disseminate crucial lessons learned by individual countries.

100. Information, education and communication. UNFPA proposes to give particular attention to this area, especially insofar as non-formal population education and communication aspects are concerned. The programme will focus on developing new approaches to help countries formulate IEC strategies to achieve their population and family planning goals and to ensure consistency and socio-cultural sensitivity in the transmission of messages. For these initiatives, UNFPA proposes to collaborate with institutions from the region, which will also assure the cultural sensitivity that is necessary. The regional programme will also provide support to develop methodologies to extend population education to target groups in out-of-school settings. FAO and the ILO will be expected to collaborate in this area, as will NGOs from the region. UNFPA will collaborate with UNESCO in efforts to consolidate what has been done to date, to update prototype materials and guidelines for population education in the schools and generally to refine existing methodologies for population education programmes. A number of awareness-creation activities will be organized, regionally or subregionally, targeted to specific audiences in order to increase political commitment to population activities and to exchange experience and information among those involved in IEC. The Inter-American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development (IAPG) and NGOs will be expected to collaborate, as well as FAO, UNESCO and the ILO. UNFPA will, in particular, seek the assistance of Latin American NGOs, which are specially well suited to deal with the health and welfare of adolescents and youth as well as of women.

101. Data collection and analysis. In the past, UNFPA has supported a number of activities in this area, and there now exists in the region considerable knowledge and competence in data collection and analysis. Weaknesses that persist in such specific skills as sampling, cartography and data processing will be addressed at the country level; however, the regional programme will focus on further developing methodologies to collect, process and retrieve desegregated data for small areas, which is essential to policy planning. Another activity will be to help countries strengthen their databases, accompanying this with training of trainers for application at the country level. In collaboration with other agencies, and in an effort to improve monitoring of social development programmes, the regional programme will further develop integrated population and related statistics and re-examine existing socio-demographic statistics systems with a view to updating them and making them easier to use. UNFPA will make use of the technical cooperation of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) for most of these activities, as well as of other organizations, particularly those from the region. Practical dissemination of information and opportunities for national technicians to meet and learn from each other will be provided through seminars and meetings organized with the support of ECLAC or other regional institutions.

102. Population research and policy development. There is a need to improve the demographic analysis capacity of the countries of the region to enable them to digest the information collected and interpret it for policy-makers. By and large, these needs will be met under country programmes and through the assistance of the country programme technical support team member for demographic analysis. The activities of the regional programme will focus on synthesizing the findings of existing research on population issues to highlight lessons learned and to help develop methodologies to facilitate the integration of population variables into development planning and programming. In designing the methodological approaches, emphasis will be given to trends towards decentralization observed in certain countries. The evaluative activities forecast under the programme will also enlarge on those critical issues where knowledge and know-how are still being developed, for example, in relation to population and the environment and the demographic implications of structural adjustment. The Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), the ILO and other organizations will participate in these activities. Organizations such as CELADE and the Latin American Population Program (PROLAP) will be invited to support the development of regional and subregional population information networks. Some training in demography will continue at CELADE, while training in population and development will be provided through the Fund's Global Programme of Training in Population and Development in Santiago, Chile.

103. Special programmes. To develop guidelines for gender analysis of population policies and programmes and for activities to exchange information and experiences UNFPA will collaborate with United Nations agencies, NGOs such as CEDPA and JOICFP, and other regional organizations and NGOs. CELADE will also collaborate in analysing and conducting operational research aimed at gaining a better understanding of the role of women in family planning and population and development, and, together with the ILO, in supporting the compilation of information on the socio-demographic conditions of women. WHO/PAHO and various NGOs will be involved in activities to exchange information on programmes aimed at adolescents.